# THE TIMES

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PHONE 171.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 14, 1893,

### SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO.NIGHT.

Metropolitan Lodge, Masons, Masonic l'emple. anchester Chapter, Masons, Masonic

Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Owens' Hall. Marshall Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall. Section 202, Endowment Rank, K. of P., 115 north Twentieth street. Roane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall. Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall. Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toneys'

Manteo Tribe, L. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall. Virginia Lodge, K. of H., Concordia Hall. Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall. Vie Lodge, Tonti, Eagle Hall. Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Lau-be's Hall.

A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth

and Hull streets.
Virginia Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hail.
Belvidere Council, R. A., Gatewood's Hall,
West End Court, E. L. of A., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall. Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall. Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere

Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Boze's Hall. Boldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home. t. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty

Richmond Lodge, U. O. of S., Springfield Stuart Horse Guard, Snyder Building.

### IS IT NOT BRIBERY AT LAW? In the letter which we published from

Clifton Forge on the morning of December 6th, the writer, who is a perfectly trustworthy and reliable citizen, said:

"I have it from unquestioned authority that offers of money have been made in this district (to be used in the late election), provided the candidate for the Legislature, Hon. A. F. Withrow, would support one of the candidates for the Senate.

Notwithstanding the publications which have been made in the local columns of the State and The Dispatch, and notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Withrow has been in the city ever since the letter was published, we call attention to the fact that Mr. Withrow has not denied the statement, and he has not authorized any denial of it. Not only so, but Mr. Withrow will not authorize any denial of it. Stick a pin right there, and don't forget

11. AMr. Withers is reported as saying he is not willing to introduce an investigation resolution into the Legislature until some specific statement, justifying it, is made. Here is specific statement enough. If that money was offered with the knowledge and consent of the candidate for the United States Senate, it is in morals an attempt to bribe and disqualifies the candidate for the office of senator as effectually as if it came up to the legal definition of a bribe so as to authorize a conviction for an attempt

But does it not come up to the legal idea of an attempt to bribe?

it is a crime at the common law to attempt to bribe a voter in an election. (State vs. Jackson, 73 Maine, 21). It is true this was not an offer to influence Mr. Withrow's vote in the election for members of the Legislature, but it was an offer of money to influence his vote in the Legislature, provided he was elected to the Legislature. If Withrow had accepted the money, a conditional contract would have been made, whereby he bound himself to do a thing, provided he was elected to the Legisla ture. If the event happened the contract would have been complete. Withrow would have been under a contract to vote in the Legislature for the candidate for the Senate who advanced the money. There can be no difference in principle between a contract in consideration of money to vote one way in a present election, and a contract in consideration of money to vote in a future election

one way, provided a certain event occurs. The contract becomes complete the moment the event occurs, if the money is accepted. We pronounce no opinion upon this case; we morely state the case with the argument, and we say there is great plausibility in the proposition that it is a case which could justify a conviction at common law for an

The Legislature connot shirk its duty I Legislature must investigate this matter,

to have this case investigated. If a candidate for the Senate has attempted to influence the votes of members of it by a corrupt use of money, it should refuse to elect him to the Senate, regardless of consequences.

This is the most serious crisis in the history of this State that has ever occurred since Appenattox. As the Legislature shall act in it, the future of politics in this State, aye, the very character of Virginia's people, may be determined. Stand up to your duty, gentlemen, and act as your people expect you to act.

### THE SOCIALIST CULLOM.

The speech made in the Scuate Tuesday by Mr. Cullom of Illinois on the bill to repeal the federal election laws presented all the way through with great distinctness the line of demarcation between those who advocate the principles of government advanced by the Republican party and those on which the Democratic party is founded. From the beginning to the end of his speech the doctrine was preached that the government is everything, the individual citizen nothing. It was idle, he said, for Congress to sit stupidly down contented with the false theory that the States have full control of the elections, a proposition which was the same in effect as that of the men who in 1861 sought to break up the union. A government, he said, which has not the power to protect its own membership and to have some control in its own elections was as weak as water. He added that the Democratic party sought in addition to destroy the protective tariff policy and to substitute a state for a national cur-

If Mr. Cullom is talking for the unthinking mob and is content with the endorsement that comes from hand clapping and shouts it is of course waste of time to discuss his propositions with him; but if he really wants to argue questions with a view to aiming at sound and just conclusions there is food for much thought in what he says.

In the first place there is no sort of justice or propriety in connecting together as | to the poorhouse. corelated movements the efforts of the southern States to secede and the present effort to repeal the federal election laws. One was a movement to withdraw from the Union and set up and establish a new nation upon this continent. There is no scheme or purpose of that sort in the movement for the repeal of these laws. Many men who were secessionists favor their repeal but it would be totally illogical to say they favor the repeal because they were secessionists in 1861, and it would be most unjust to them also, since, even if they were secessionists in 1861, they are not secessionists now. There is not in our opinion a single secessionist now living in the South. We are all for the Union, now and forever, most sincerely, and not under compulsion, but because we want to be a part of the Union. There

is, therefore, neither sense nor propriety in

connecting these two ideas as one.

But secessionists of 1861 who are now as thorough Union men as Mr. Cullom say that elections are proceedings in the daily life of citizens that it does not pertain to the Congress to control. They say that the essential idea of representative bodies is that the representative shall thoroughly represent that which is the controlling element of the locality whence he comes. If the cut-throats and election thieves are in the ascendancy in that locallty the true theory of government is to why the Governor backed down selves in time and wrest from the vicious come.' that control which properly belongs to themselves. By pursuing this course we secure representatives who truly repre sent the best element of the locality, and the representative body becomes a live and virile one in which all the various and contending interests of a country have an equal and a full show as nearly as such a | which yields hay in this country. thing is possible. But if Mr. Cullom's policy is pursued of having the local election controlled by the agencies of a central government, the representatives chosen represent the thoughts and colorings of the central authority and not those of the neighborhood. The distinction between the Republican and Democratic theory of government could not be brought out more clearly than it is right at this

The one is the centralizing, socialistic idea of having all men to depend on government which, as it has no native substance and existence, soon becomes a huge pile of rotten fabrics extorted in one way and another from the people; the other is an expression of the idea that the individual and his own untrammeled efforts directed according to his own desires and views of his best interest is everything, and that the sole province of government in domestic affairs is to keep the peace between citizens and prevent one from trespass-

ing upon another. It needs little penetration and power of reasoning to see that the first idea naturally rushes to a protective tariff and a national paper currency. Considering it the government's duty to coddle the citizen, it would protect him from a competition which he earnestly seeks and would dictate to him what negotiable paper he should take in his business transactions. All these ideas belong to the same class. They are the Socialists' doctrine that the government is to nurse and protect its children, while the Democratic idea denies any existence to government save as the citizens grant its functions, and it demands that the government shall lean on the citizens instead of the citizens hanging on to the government.

THE OSTRICH POLICY WILL NOT DO. The estrich policy will not do. Vain is t for the Legislature of Virginia to stick its head under the sand and think it hides itself from the people of Virginia. They see it, they are watching it, and they will demand of it a full explanation of what it is now doing. The people of Virginia have never been so roused as they are now. They are discussing this senatorial matter in every quarter, and in every home of the State. They believe there have been hocus-pocus proceedings in it, by which their rights have been bartered away. They demand that the election of senator shall be stopped short off, until the charges of bribery and corruption have been investigated. This is not a thing said by some men. It is said by all who know anything of the subject and desire to clear the character of the State. And their voices are growing louder and louder every minute. The

and it should stop the election of senator until it is investigated.

How those members who feel that the Legislature is under suspicion can refrain from demanding an investigation

exceeds our comprehension. "Captain John Smith and His Critics," is the title of a handsomely printed little volume of some seventy-odd pages, in which Mr. Charles Poindexter, acting Librarian of the Virginia State Library, comes to the rescue of the doughty "adventurer," whose conspicuous position in the foundation of this colony has been assailed. Mr. Poindexter most carefully and conscientiously reviews the facts about the "Relation," a small book about

case against Smith was largely made up. His point (p. 44)that there were as shrewd stock-jobbers in London 1608, as in New York 1893, seems well taken, in view of the anxiety of the "adventurers" to have their enterprises show up well.

Virginia, printed in 1668, upon which the

The book is very interesting, and when once begun will be held until finished. Mr. Poindexter, no doubt, found it an agreeable task to defend his hero, to whom he awards the honored title of "Father of Virginia."

The Times' compliments to the Dispatch upon its discovery three quarters of a century after the event that Moore's pistol was loaded. It is glad this discovery furnishes the Dispatch consolation for the fact that its own weapon was not loaded.

This is a striking illustration of the virtue there is in the doctrine of lucus a non lucendo, and the case proves that even an overloaded gun may sometimes

Editorial Comment. "Nobody is surprised," says the Atlanta Journal, "at anything the present South Carolina Legislature does, and, therefore, the performance yesterday of a man in that body named Ashley can hardly be considered remarkable. A bill to appro-priate \$50 a year to two maimed Confed-erate veterans was under consideration when Ashley suggested that they be sent

in this State, the same paper adds:
"'How are the mighty fallen!" Charges
of bribery are being made in connection with the late senatorial contest in the

Philadelphia Record:

A new bankruptcy bill, drawn up by Representative Bailey, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, was bailed with satisfaction yesterday by the friends with satisfaction yesterday by the friends of honest trade. In this proposed statute there is provision only for voluntary bankruptey; and it is likely that under its operation all the legal machinery prescribed in the Torrey measure for the speedy apprehension of delinquents who might have fallen foul of the law would be of no avail. be of no avail.

Baltimore Herald: Senator Hoar was a little too piquant and personal in his attack on the Presi-It will be difficult to convinc cople that Mr. Cleveland's intentions are

"The Governor of Florida," says the Philadelphia Press, "after blustering awhile about his intentions to prevent the 'mill' between Corbett and Mitchel the mill between Corbett and Alifchell taking place in that State, has apparently succumbed to some cort of influences, and preparations for the fight are going on openly. The training place has been chosen and the building of the rink proceeding merrily, as Governor Mitchel leave the moral elements of that com- given it would probably be found to be munity to deal with the situation. If left alone they will be certain to assert them will be plentiful there for a year to

> report, has 20,600,000 acres cultivated with ops, besides 27,000,000 acres in grass land. This cultivated area is about as half as large as that under wheat, and ; quarter as large as that under corn, while the grass land is three-fifths of the area

New York Sun: The millions of bottles of gas and gayety reposing in the limestone tunnels of Rhelms will be interested to know that Professor Wilson now proposes to keep the duty on champagne at the high Mc-Kinley level—namely, eight dollars a

dozen for quarts. Champagne is a luxury and a perfect subject for a revenue tariff, from any point of view, and in the light of any theory of taxation, simple or scientific,

The same paper has this comment or the Wilson tariff bill: Some say the new tariff bill is for free trade, and some say it is for protection.

trade, and some say it is for protection.—
Atlanta Constitution.

In either case, it is contrary to the Democratic platform. That honored, though strangely repudiated instrument declares for revenue only; and under that declaration both free trade and protections. tion are squarely ruled out.

Mr. Dorr's paper says: It now looks as if Liliuokalani's new purple and gold recoronation gown will be out of fashion before she gets word from the White House that the time has

The Americans in Honolulu who former provisional government with the aid one United States forces for the purpose of bringing Hawaii into the Vision with themselves as legislators, officers, and senators, are now engaged in holding mass-meetings and adopting resolutions in their own favor.

Reminiscent of the Revolution an in-come tax would be a tax on T. In this case it stands for Truth, which likewise would be pitched overboard.

It is undoubtedly true that the exten-sion of the free list in the interest of our manufacturers, wage-earners, and consumers, will result in a loss of revenu But the Democratic party can afford to contrast its policy of reducing revenue by abating taxes with the Republican policy of reducing them by increasing taxes, it is better to sacrifice revenue by relieving the people of burdensome taxes than to turn a surplus into a deficiency by reckless extravagance as the Republi

New York Times: Some of the politicians in the Senate, especially those on the Republican side show a disposition to get unduly excited over an antedhuvian issue. Senator Cal-lom seems to think that he can make some capital for himself in Illinois, where he wishes to secure a re-election through the Legislature to be chosen next year by making a loud and vigorous protest against the repeal of the Federal law. He apparently assumes that his party can be stirred to some of its an dent passion over this question, but he dent passion over this question, but he is probably mistaken. We doubt if one is probably mistaken. We doubt if one-half the party takes any interest in it and of these who do very many would be fulle willing to let this contrivance for Federal interference with elections go by the board. It is certain that the people of the country, by a large majority would gladly be rid of it.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Register: Bradstreet's reports for the past week

fifteen industrial shut-downs and forty

afteen industrial shut-downs and forty resumptions, a balance of twenty-five in favor of resumption. This is on account of that "threat" in the Wilson bill.

The Davis Coal and Coke Company is just now doing the largest business since the organization of the company. The prospects are good for work all winter.—Eik Garden News.

Elk Garden News.

This information is particularly inter-esting in view of the provision for free coal in the new tartif bill and Mr. Davis apposition to it before the Ways and Means Committee.

## THE STATE HOSPITAL,

An Argument in Favor of Locating it in Elchmond,

Editor Times: Your issue of the Eth contained a letter signed "Alumnus," in which the writer discussed the location of a State Hospital, and presented the advantages offered by the University of Virginia for such an institution. The arguments used were merely a resume of those pre-sented by the Faculty of the University of Virginia in a petition to the Lecisla-ture dated December 5th, and as many of the of the propositions are misleading or un-rue, I ask for a short space to discuss

(i.) That the University is centrally tocated, has unsurpassed railroad facili-ties, and is more accessible to the State at large than is Richmond.

The centre of any community is the principle seat of its business interest, and in this respect Charlottesville, with its two lines of railroads, cannot compare with Richmond which, besides its seven sreat railroads, which bring it into direct communication with all parts of the State, has excellent water transportations. (...) That the Hospital should be lo at the University in preference to Rich-mond, as the local demands of a large city would tend to exhaust its capacity. to the exclusion of patients from remoter

points.

This injustice has been guarded against in the bill of the Virginia Hospital, by the insertion of a carefully worded clause providing for an equal distribution of the State patients among the several counties, towns, and cities, of the Commonwealth.

(3.) That the expense of maintaining the Hospital at the University would be less wages of employes. This statement is amply refuted by the fact that students in Elchmond can obtain board for one half or two-thirds the amount charged for similar accommodations at the Uni-

(4.) That the climatic and sanitary con-

(4.) That the climatic and sanitary conditions render the University a more desirable location than Richmond.

On this score the University has offle to boast of, the summer temperature being almost equal to that of the blewater districts, and the frequent epidemics which have occurred show that its water supply or sewerage is far from perfect. The last number of the Medical News contains an article by Prof. W. C. Dabney on typhoid fever, in which he says: "A singularly favorable opportunity for studying cases of this character was furnished by an out-break at the University of Virginia in the winter and spring of the present year.

(6.) That the buildings offered by the Virginia Hospital are not suited to the purpose to which they have been devoted. This can only be determined by careful examination of the property. Certainly the opinion of nien who are unacquainted with the needs and requirements of an executive of the control of t hospital, and who have never crossed the threshhold of the buildings they condemn, should be taken with some allowance.

(6.) That if the Hospital was located at the University, the Board of Visitors would probably contribute from the Uni-versity funds a sum at least equal in to the property offered in Richmend

tizhly improbable that an institution thich taxes the State annually \$30,000 for (6.) That the clinical advantages which

(6.) That the clinical advantages which the Hospital would offer to medical students of the University would largely increase its classes. That in 1885-87 clinical tenening was introduced in the University, and that the attendance has increased from 47 students in 1885-88 to 147 in the session recently completed. ession recently completed.

No mention is made of the fact that the

arime object of the establishment of a state Hospital is for the relief of the sick poor of the State, and not the promotion r fostering of a medical institution.

The writer is an alumnus of the University, and appreciates the debt he owes to the medical department of that institution. It is the first theoretical achool of America, but from its location and limitation in the number of teachers, it is suicidal for it to attempt compete with the more practical schools which are situated in large cities, surrounded with an abundance of clinical material, and command the services of the ablest men in the profession at

the aniest men in the profession at comparatively nominial salaries.

If a State hospital be established at all, and I do not think any one questions the urgent need of such an institution, the primary consideration which should influence its location is the question of where the sick poor could receive the most validate. sive the most skilful medical and sur gical treatment.

gical treatment.

The medical faculty of the University of Virginia consists of four professors, one of whom is a chemist and not a doctor. They are all men of unquestioned ability and attainments, but their application to Theoretical teaching and their limitation of practical experience, reader them provided to the provided to the conder them are all the conder the conder them are all the conder the c render them unqualified to have charge of a large general hospital. The patients who would be sent to a State hospital who would be sent to a State hospital suffer chiefly from surgical troubles, as cases of typhold fever and kindred medi-cal diseases would be treated at home by local physicians. These surgical all-ments affect almost every organ of the human body. Can it be expected that the three practitioners at the University will suddenly develop into specialists capable of properly treating these divers troubles? Has it not been the custom of these very men in the past, who are now so clamparous for a State hospi-tal, to send every serious case of sursical trouble occurring in their practice to Richmond or Baltimore for treat ment? Compare the practical ability of the medical faculty of the University of Virginia with the eighteen men who constitute the medical and surgical staff of the Virginia Hospital, men who make specialties of the various branches to which they are assigned, who are thoroughly equipped with instruments and appliances, and who have had was experience in the practical treatment of

The Virginia [Tospital is not a thing of the future—it has passed through the experimental stage. Its buildings have been modified so that they are admir-ably suited to the purpose to which it is devoted its wards are well furnished. its surgical amphitheatre is thoroughly equipped. It is organized and in effective and in e tive operation. Already it has a large number of charity patients within its walls, and is supplied with reside waits, and is supplied with resident physicians, matrons, trained nurses, and with drilled employes. How long would it take the University of Virginia to accomplish the same work? It takes oractical experience to organize and con-fuct a hospital. It cannot be done by amateurs, no matter what their theoreti-

I cannot believe that the University of Virginia really desires the location of a State Hospital at Charlottesville or the appropriation for its support. If it succeeded in securing it, they would be in the position of the negro, who caught in the position of the negro, who caught a bear by the tail—the would not know what to do with it. The Virginia Hospital was the originator of the movement to provide for the sick poor of the State, and the endsavor of the University is to defeat an appropriation, meritorious in its object and of practical value to the State, because they fear that inci-dentally it may advance a rival school, and decrease the number of its own

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT, Some Suggestions About Renovating Last Year's Conts Gathered on a Car.



The complete revolution in the style of coats this year has been the source of many complaints among the majority of many companies among the insports of women whose purses are not long. I heard one woman bewalling her fate because she paid \$25 for a new coat last year and now it is no more in style than if it had been made ten years ago. The skirt is scant, the sleeves are small and the revers do not point in the right direction. The collar is the wrong shape rection. The collar is the wrong snape and there is no pelerine. In short, she is narrow and she ought to be broad. There is no question about it, broad women are the style this winter, as you will see plainly when you try to pass two or three of them when they are will the abreaut. I say beside a woman walking abreast. I sat beside a woman in the car, the other day, and I heard her telling how she renovated her last year's coat. It seemed to me a very good files and I believe it would solve the difficulty between economy and fash-

"I had a black moire silk skirt," said she, "which was not a bit the worse for wear, but the waist was old-fashioned the garment fitted tight; then I took my moire silk skirt and made a full coat skirt of it, which was as flaring and as much in style as any of the coats on Broadway. For the sleeves I had to get four yards of new silk, that was not nearly so bad as buying a new coat, and

it answers the same purpose."

The French coat offers a great obstacle
In the way of renovation, for most of
them are cut with the long flaring skirt and do not afford the oportunity of sew-ing one on. Coats buttoned down the side are favorites with the French fashside are favorites with the French tash-ion mongers. The one shown above is such a coat. It fits close over the hips and flares at the bottom. Box plaited flounces of velvet trim the neck and broaden the shoulders. The hat is one of those flats which is twisted and bent until, like the old woman of Mother Goose fame, it surely can never recognize itself. It is trimmed with velvet bows,

For Wakefolness and N-ryonsness USE HORSWORD'S ACUD PROSPRATE,

Dr. J. F. Neely, Washington, D. C., says: "I have used it with complete suc-cess in treating wakefulness and extreme nervousness caused from mental excite-ment; also indigestion, and find it a very pleasant remedy."

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OFFER THIS MORNING A NEW AND CHOICE LINE OF LADIES', CHIL-DREN'S, AND MEN'S

PRICES.

25 styles Ladies' Embroidered and

Scalloped Fine Swiss and Linen Hand-kerchiefs, white and mourning-25c. each

22 styles Ladies' Fine Linen Hemstitched, Embroidered, and Scalloped Handkerchiefs-

50c, each

Ladies' Hemstitched White Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.

25c. each

Ladles' White Silk Handkerchiefs, with white and colored Silk Em-broidery—

50c, each

Ladies' Extra Fine All-Linen Embroidered and Scalloped Handkerchiefs, white and mourning-

750., \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Ladies' All-Linen Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with 1-2, 1, and 11-2-

> 10, 121, and 20c, each. Ladies' Fine Sheer Linen Hemstitch-

ed Hardkerchiefs, beautiful goods, and the best value we ever offered-\$3.00 per doz. Child en's Plain Hemstitched and Printed Border Handkerchiefs—

Children's Embroidered, Hemstitched, and Scalloped Handkerchiefs-15, 20 and 25c.

Men's White Silk Initial Handker-50 and 75. Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Hand-kerchiefs, with 1-2, 1, and 11-2-inch

25'. eac Men's Fine White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with embroidered dot and printed border-

121c. each

Fourqurean, Price & Co.



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1893. All the world of Christmas things under Cohen's one roof makes everybody akin, and you are by no means to estrange this natural calling. Every stream of appearance pours forgetfulness of the scarcity of ready money by the vastness and brilliancy of the great display of holiday ware and the many, many thousands that thought conceived and hands created.

There is more tore news to print these days than there is printed. Upwards of a quarter million dollars in general merchandise, moving with the swiftness of a holiday stream, is not readily caught up with the uncertainty of the pen.

Bric-a-Brac-Art pieces of artistic China, quaint and queer evolutions of Pottery science, the many colored prism, the reflections of newly devised cut glass, the new creations for the never-before-known wants, are like a passing panorama. Keep your want or satisfy it by buying. You are welcome under all circumstances.

The collection of the great family of Dolls are in themselves of sufficient interest to engage many thousand little hearts.

Dolls with Flaxen Curls, Dolls with Real Hair, with heads indestructible or bisque, with eyes that move or those that never sleep, with bodies that smack of kids or movable joints; China Dolls or Rubber, or anything that a Doll was ever thought to be

Here are three prices to stand for all-14-inch Kid Body, Talking Dell, calling "Mamma" and "Papa," bisque head, 10-inch, full size, Movable Joint, Bisque

Head, showing teeth, for 12 19-inch, large proportioned Kid Baby, with shoes and stockings, 98c. Dressed Dolls, of which we have every style and size, are at an almost par price this season with

the undressed. Made to our own order with styles of dress quite American. Dolls' heads and all the various Doll furnishings. 63 Dinner Sets on sale this morning. 112 pieces are English Pottery whose goods are never less

than \$18 a set. New shape and beautiful decorations for \$9.50 a set. Table Jardiniers, nickle plated or brass, embossed, for \$1.50, usual price \$3.75. Cups and Saucers are here as nowhere, 4c to \$4.50 each. SPECIAL.

A lot for 150 that cost \$4 a dozen. 500 Children's Nursery Chairs will be sold to-day for 29c. 560 Cart Rolling Chimes, 500

usual for 250. CAPES-Fur-New shapes with Derby collars for \$19.75-

Silk Plush-The newest, edged

with fur, \$14.75; were \$23 two days ago. \$17.40, were \$25. There are wonderful prices in the Cloak room.

# THE COHEN CO.

160. Overgaiters. 160. FORMER PRICE, \$1.

# Shuman & Bowles, IOI AND 317 E. BROAD ST.

SOLD AT 15c. ONLY TO CUSTOMERS

PURCHASING SHOES AT \$1.75 AND UPWARD. TO TRANSIENT CUSTOMERS, 25c.

Great Slaughter Sale of Heller & Co.'s Stock

Still Continues. PRICES CUT FROM 831/4 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT, OF FORMER PRICES.

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# UNTIL JAN. 614. '94: WE OFFER SPECIAL

PRICES IN ALL KINDS OF BLANK BOOKS. OUR STOCK WAS NEVER BETTER NOR MORE COMPLETE. EVERETT WADDEY CO.,

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# KAUFMANN & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Broad Streets

# HAVE YOU BEEN WAITING

for the GREAT DROP IN PRICES before

WINTER CLOAK OR CAPE? It has come, and much earlier than We are going to dispose of our ENTIRE

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WRAPS

now when the winter is just setting in at prices that are lower than usually reward in the latter part of January and Pes.

ruary.

Look at our prices. Note the imm



BLACK AND NAVY, FUR EDGS WORTH COLLAR JACKETS of which have sold hundreds at \$5, reduced how

One lot of MISSES' TAN, BROWN, and GRAY ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT JACKETS, full sleeve and skirt, sizes 12, H. 15 years, reduced from \$5.50 to \$1.51.

BLACK and NAVY, BEAVER and SERGE JACKETS, Columbian coller.

BRAIDED and FUR EDGED WORTH COLLAR JACKETS, the \$2.30 grade re-

duced to \$2.55.
6 styles of our best sellers in [3]
JACKETS, newest designer, reduced to \$2.
Fine quality MOSCOW REAVER JACKETS, with slik and sutasit braid on sket and collar, reduced from \$79 to BER.
GRETCHEN'S and CHILDREN'S
SHORT CLOAKS have all been related in same proportions as above.

PRICES CUT ON FUR and PAUSE CAPES ASTRAKHAN and PERSIAN LANS

ASTRAKHAN and PERSIAN LAND
CAPES, 18 inches long, that said at 25
and \$15, reduced to \$1.50 and \$10
BLACK CONEY CAPE, 18 inches long,
satin lined, reduced from \$5 to \$1.50
LONG CIRCULAR CAFE, CONEY
FUR, 27 inches long, reduced to \$10
\$25 FRENCH SSAL CAPES, BUTTES-

FLY CQLLAR, reduced to \$3). \$30 FRENCH SEAL, edged with MAR-TIN FUR, reduced to \$25. \$3 extra quality, select skin, PRENCH SEAL, reduced to \$3.50, MUFPS and TIPPETS at reducel prices

Corner Fourth and Broad Streets.

sell better goods for less money than any competitor.

See what good values we are now offering in Carpets and Lineleums. We have a full assortment in all grades, and guarantee best workmanship and best goods at

lowest prices. Ten per cent, deducted from the marked price of any Cloak or

Ten per cent, deducted from the marked price of any Gent's Smoking Jacket or Dressing Gown.

Our sample pairs Shoes at half price beat any you can find. A new assortment of Fine Large Dolls on sale to-day.

FRENCH CANDY at 19c, a pound,

GROCERIES.

G RANULATED SUGAR, PEH
Light Brown Sugar, per pound.
Good Cream Chesse, per pound.
Three large Cans Tomatoes for
white Sugar, per pound.
New Corn, 3 cans for
New Raisins, per pound.
New Home-Made Preserves, per 10
or 4 pounds for
Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, per pound.
Chaimer's Gelatine, per package
Large Can Table Peachen.
Boneiess Codfish, per pound.
New Gurrants, per pound.
New Currants, per pound.
New Currants, per pound.
New Citron, per pound.
New Citron, per pound.
New Citron, per pound.
Or 7 pounds for.
Apple Butter, per pound.
Or 6 pounds for.
SULLMAN'S SON.
1820 and 1822 cast Main.
Phone 114. Price-List mailed on apple cation. GRANULATED SUGAR, PER